

XVI. *Descriptions of some Longicorn Beetles discovered in Northern China, by* ROB. FORTUNE, Esq. *By* W. WILSON SAUNDERS, Esq., F.L.S., &c.

[Read 7th February, 1853.]

WHEN I had the pleasure of laying before the Entomological Society, a short time since, a paper on the new species of *Cetoniadæ*, found in China by R. Fortune, Esq., (*ante*, page 33,) I expressed an intention of giving descriptions of some more of this gentleman's discoveries in the way of Entomology, and in furtherance of this object, I beg leave now to offer the following paper on Longicorn Beetles. It may not be out of place here to observe, that by the mail steamer in December last, Mr. Fortune left this country on his return to China, with the full intention of paying as much attention to the Entomology of the districts he might visit as his more important duties would permit. The result of his continued researches will, there is every reason to expect, greatly enrich our collections, and add many new facts to our Entomological knowledge, for he is now well prepared for collecting insects, and knows the wants of Entomologists, and has had his attention drawn to various points in the natural history of the insects of China which want clearing up, and which require particular observation.

EURYPODA, n. g. (εὐρύς ποὺς.)

Head broad, subquadrate, flattened above, with a shallow furrow between the eyes. *Mandibles* exerted, incurved at the point, strong. *Palpi* short. *Labrum* fringed with hairs. *Eyes* large, reniform, surrounding the posterior portion of the base of the antennæ. *Antennæ* not quite equalling the length of the body, stout and cylindrical. First joint short, pyriform, slightly curved outwards; second very short, obconic; third long, sub-cylindrical, longer than the fourth and fifth combined; the remaining joints subequal, shorter than the fifth, gradually tapering; the terminal joint the longest, somewhat curved and pointed. *Thorax* broader than the head; quadrangular, flattened above, broader than long, with the sides smooth, and the posterior angles rounded. *Elytra* rather broader than the thorax, with the sides parallel and rounded at the apex. *Scutellum* sub-triangular, with the apex obtuse. *Legs* stout, the femora and tibiæ broad and flattened. *Tarsi* short.

This genus is a close ally to *Mallodon*, from which it differs in the respective lengths of the first and third joints of the antennæ, the short, stout and flattened femora and tibiæ, and in the sides of the thorax being free from serratures or roughness.

Eurypoda antennata, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 5.)

Head, thorax and antennæ dull brownish black, deeply and broadly punctate, the thorax having on the disk some slightly raised shining elevations. Elytra flat, bright castaneous, deeply punctate, with two well marked longitudinal ridges on the disk, and a third near the apex externally. Under side of the body bright castaneous, finely punctured, shining. Legs brownish black. Tarsi castaneous; the joints fringed with yellow hairs.

Length, $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Habitat North of China.

In the collection of the British Museum.

PHILUS, n. g. (φίλος.)

Head vertical, constricted behind the eyes, with the mandibles long and pointed, and the palpi long and exerted. *Eyes* very large and prominent, especially in the males, broadly reniform, surrounding the base of the antennæ. *Antennæ* in the ♂ longer than the body; in the ♀ about half as long as the body; 11-jointed; in the ♂ with the first joint short, robust, second very minute, third and following joints subequal; the terminal joint longest and pointed; in the ♀, the third joint the longest. *Thorax* subcylindrical, in front narrower than the head, with the sides and disk without elevations. *Elytra* much broader than the thorax, with the shoulders prominent, gradually tapering towards the apex, and terminating in an obtuse point. *Legs* and *tarsi* moderate. Whole insect hairy.

This genus should be placed somewhere near *Erioderus*, and not far from *Tragosoma*, which appear to be its nearest allies. From the former, which it most resembles, it differs very essentially in the joints of the antennæ—the third joint in *Erioderus* being very long—and in the general shape of the insect.

Philus inconspicuus, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 3, ♂; Pl. IV. fig. 4, ♀.)

Dull castaneous brown, covered with fine erect pubescence. Head and thorax finely punctate. Elytra with longitudinal striæ, and deeply and broadly punctate. The ♀ is larger than the ♂, with the sides of the elytra more parallel.

Length of ♂ $1\frac{9}{10}$ inch; of ♀ $1\frac{1}{10}$ inch.

Habitat North of China.

In the collection of the British Museum.

CALlichroma, Latr.

C. Faldermannii, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 7.)

Head inclined, with the neck broad and short, bronzy green, rugose. Palpi prominent. Antennæ black, with the seven terminal joints ferruginous. Thorax subcylindrical, broader than long, with a raised anterior and posterior margin, spined at the sides, and with five rounded tubercles on the disk; purplish green, with the disk and sides castaneous, shining. Scutellum triangular, purplish green, shining. Elytra broader than the thorax, with the shoulders prominent, gradually tapering to an obtusely rounded apex, finely and rugosely punctate, with two longitudinal ridges, more apparent at the base; bronzy green, with the centre of the disk browner; legs purplish black, shining, with the femora clavate, and the fore tibiæ fringed with yellow hairs internally. Tarsi castaneous.

Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Habitat North of China.

In the collection of the British Museum.

This species has some resemblance to the beautiful *C. Cantori* of Hope, but differs in many respects, particularly in the colour of the thorax and antennæ. It also nearly approaches the *C. Bungii*, Fald., particularly the variety called *cyanicornis* of Dupt.

COLOBUS, Serv.

C. sericeus, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 2.)

The whole surface of the insect is covered with fine silky pubescence. Head vertical, with a very short neck; dark chesnut brown, with the eyes and five or six terminal joints of the antennæ black. Antennæ nearly as long as the body; palpi exserted; thorax rather broader than the head, orbicular, truncate before and behind, with a slight protuberance on each side, and four slight rounded elevations on the disk; above dark chesnut brown, margined anteriorly with black; below black. Scutellum small, triangular, black brown. Elytra broader than the thorax, not half the length of the body, ovate, pointed posteriorly, and with the suture gaping, and shoulders prominent; dark chesnut brown. Wings bright chesnut brown, voluminous, exserted considerably longer than the body. Abdomen and underside of body purplish black brown, with the pubescence on the basal joint of the former silvery on the underside. Legs long,—particularly the hinder pair, which have the femora and tibiæ flattened,—bright chesnut brown, with the tarsi a little darker.

Length 1 inch.

Habitat North of China.

In the collection of the British Museum.

A remarkable insect, nearly allied to an undescribed species from Silhet, which is in my collection, and which differs from it chiefly in the colouring of the underside of the abdomen.

CEROSTERNA, Dj.

C. hispida, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 6.)

The whole surface of the insect is covered with pubescence, interspersed with long, erect, rather distant bristles; colour dark purplish brown, mottled with black, with small white specks pretty generally and equally distributed among the black mottles. Head vertical, with a broad cylindrical neck. Eyes very narrow and elongate, black. Joints of antennæ free from tufts of hair. Thorax a little broader than the head in front; subcylindrical, armed on each side with an acutely pointed spine, and having on the disk an elevated mass of rounded tubercles. Scutellum small, trigonate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, with the shoulders very prominent; the sides nearly parallel; apex rounded. Legs long and stout. The intermediate tibiæ toothed externally near the apex; fore tibiæ slightly curved, and all fringed with short black hairs at the apex, on the front and posterior margins.

Length 1 to $1\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

Habitat Northern China.

In the collection of the British Museum and other cabinets.

This species comes close to the *C. histrix*, but differs in wanting tufts of hair on the antennæ, which are much darker in colour, and in being hispid, not spiny.

GLENEA, Newman.

Fortunci, mihi. (Pl. IV. fig. 1.)

Head vertical, immersed up to the eyes in the thorax. Face yellow, with a central obsolete blackish heart-shaped mark, hairy; forehead black. Antennæ black, with the apex of the third joint greenish yellow above. Thorax a little broader than the head, quite cylindrical, rather broader than long; slightly carinated longitudinally above; greenish yellow, with two round black spots on the disk, one on each side of the raised line, covered with distant fine erect black hairs. Scutellum trigonate, rounded behind, greenish yellow. Elytra much broader than the thorax, tapering to a rounded apex, with the shoulders prominent; black, with a

broad central greenish-yellow wavy band, and having a greenish-yellow spot on the apex and shoulder of each elytron partly covered with fine erect distinct black hairs. Under side of body greenish yellow, pubescent. Legs black, with greenish yellow undersides to femora and tibiæ. Tarsi greenish yellow above.

Length $\frac{5}{10}$ to $\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Habitat North of China.

In the collection of the British Museum.

This pretty species varies considerably in the nature of its markings, being sometimes without the yellow green spots near the shoulder, and sometimes with the spots produced into a narrow transverse wavy band.

XVII. *Notes on the Habits of Various Insects.* By Mr. WILLIAM VARNEY.

[Read 2nd August, 1852.]

Sting of Bee.—HÜBER says, that “the sting by which this little animal defends itself is composed of three parts, the sheath and two darts. The sheath, which has a sharp point, makes the first impression. The sheath sometimes sticks so fast to the wound, that the insect is obliged to leave it behind; and to the bee itself the mutilation proves fatal.” The sheath, however, makes no impression, and I have never found it to enter or make a wound; it is large near the base, and gradually tapers to a point, and is quite smooth, and if it did make an incision the bee would be able to draw it back again without hurting itself. The barbs which do the mischief are very sharp; and when they penetrate, they hold fast to the wound like a fish-hook, and the bee is mostly unable to draw them out of the wound, always leaving the darts with the sheath; and it seems impossible to leave the sheath behind without the darts, as they are all rooted firmly together. I know not whether, when thus mutilated, they die, or whether they are killed or driven away by the other bees.

Moss-carder Humble Bees.—Respecting the humble bee, Réaumur says, that “the community, which numbers from 20 to 300, consists of females of two sizes—the very largest and the small ones; males, which are stingless; and neuters. It is